



CALGARY'S FAMOUS ZOO
OFFICIAL GUIDE BOOK

CALGARY -- ALBERTA -- CANADA

1953 Edition

Price 25c

15
Calgary's Famous Zoo

1953

OFFICIAL
GUIDE BOOK

CALGARY

ALBERTA

CANADA

Welcome

To Beautiful

ST. GEORGE'S ISLAND

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND
NATURAL HISTORY PARK**

We hope you will enjoy your tour of this park and take
with you such pleasant memories that you will wish to
return for another visit.

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General Zoo Information

1. Open every day in the year, 8 a.m. to dusk.
2. Safety—the crossing of barriers in front of cages is absolutely forbidden.
3. Suggestions and offer of specimens etc. are welcomed and should, if possible, be made in writing.
4. Feeding of animals is forbidden where signs are posted.
5. Dogs—The Park is a Dominion-Provincial Bird Sanctuary and Dogs are not permitted.
6. Conducted parties—advance notice is requested.
7. First Aid Station adjacent to rest rooms and operated by St. John's Ambulance.
8. Refuse containers are provided and we ask your support in keeping the Park tidy.
9. Rest rooms located on East side main parking area.
10. Public telephone at Refreshment Concession.
11. Lost and found property, apply at Zoo Office.
12. Band Concerts and Picnics arranged by City Parks Department.
13. Address—Calgary Zoo, St. George's Island, Calgary, Alberta.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CALGARY'S POPULAR ZOO



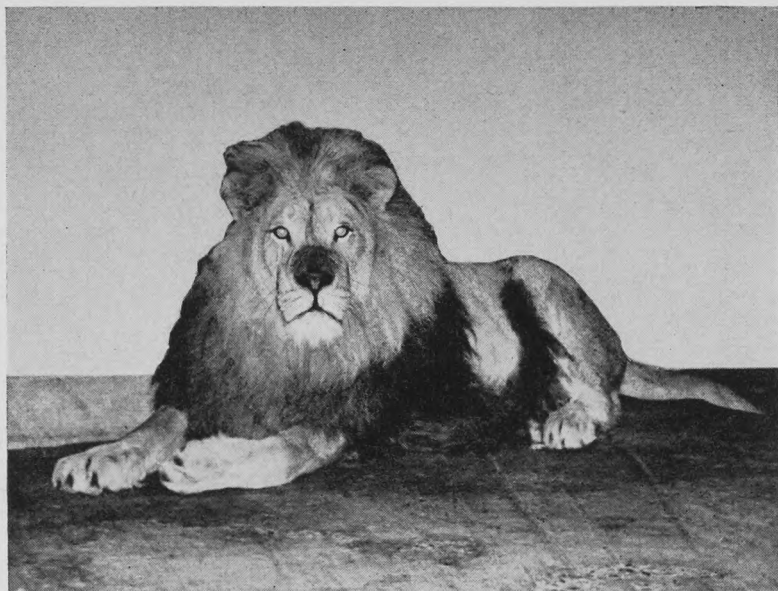
The first specimen, a Black Tail Coast deer donated by Johnny Jones Shows, was brought to the Park in 1922. The Zoo proper only dates back to 1929 when the Calgary Zoological Society was formed. The Society was formed under the presidency of the late Dr. O. H. Patrick who will always be remembered as the originator of our world famous Dinosaur Park.

Like most new institutions, we had our "Growing Pains." Little if any data existed relative to keeping tropical species such as African lions, ornamental pheasants etc., under our climatic conditions, without artificial heat.

Despite the depression of the thirties and six years of war, steady progress has been maintained, until now we feel the Gardens are an established part of our community and recognized as a real civic asset.

The Gardens are operated jointly by the Zoological Society and the City Parks Department. It is this friendly co-operation, together with the hearty backing of our citizens, that has brought the zoo to its present position.

Excellent relations exist with numerous zoos, both large and small. Notes on our early growth would not be complete without mention of several Gardens such as San Diego and Toronto, who from the first, had sufficient faith in our venture to supply fine exhibits when we had nothing to give in return.



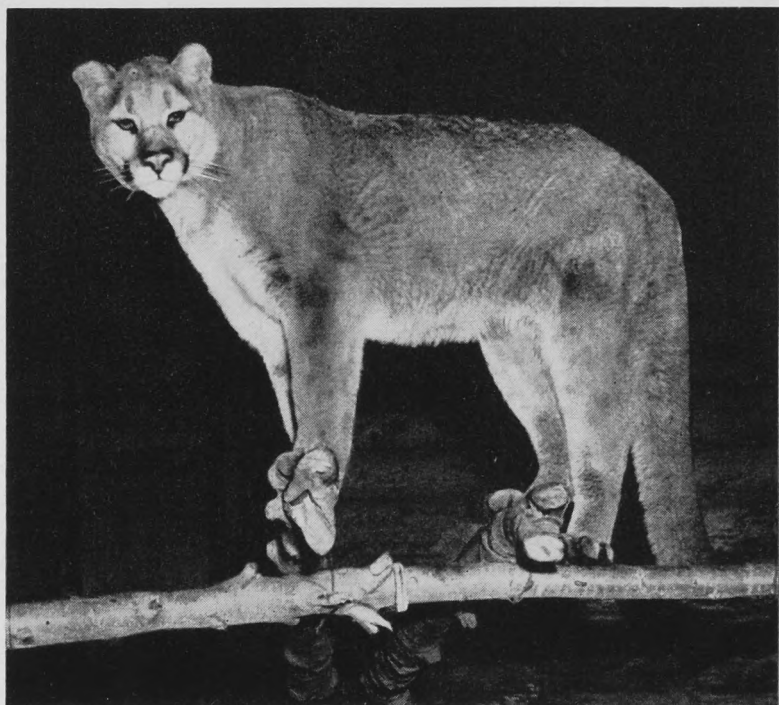
VALUE OF ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

The pleasures derived by the public from the antics and cuteness of baby animals, places a special value on them.

The four main factors that establish the value of any specimen are: the comparative easiness with which it can be obtained in the wild—the life span in captivity—the extent to which it reproduces in captivity and shipping charges.

Frequently, only a single factor is involved in valuation. An example is the comparative prices of lions and leopards, which when caught wild, have approximately the same value. Both are noted for longevity in captivity, yet the leopard is worth much more than the lion. The reason being that most zoos raise one or more litters of lion cubs, annually.

Shipping charges are also a problem, interwoven with the actual cost. Frequently, the express charges exceed the value of the animal.



The puma is always quietly vigilant and never off guard.

A pair of puma, or mountain lion, on display are North America's largest cats. Among the smaller cats in the Gardens are the rare Canada lynx of the North, the Northern Bobcat from British Columbia, and the California and Texas bobcats. Another beautiful animal is the ocelot from South America.

More recently a pair of tigers have been received from Holland.

The lion is called "the king of beasts." They breed freely in captivity and are far tamer and easier to handle than leopards and puma.

The pair of Indian leopards, while lacking the quiet dignity of the lion, are indeed beautiful and graceful animals.



Carmichael in a playful mood.

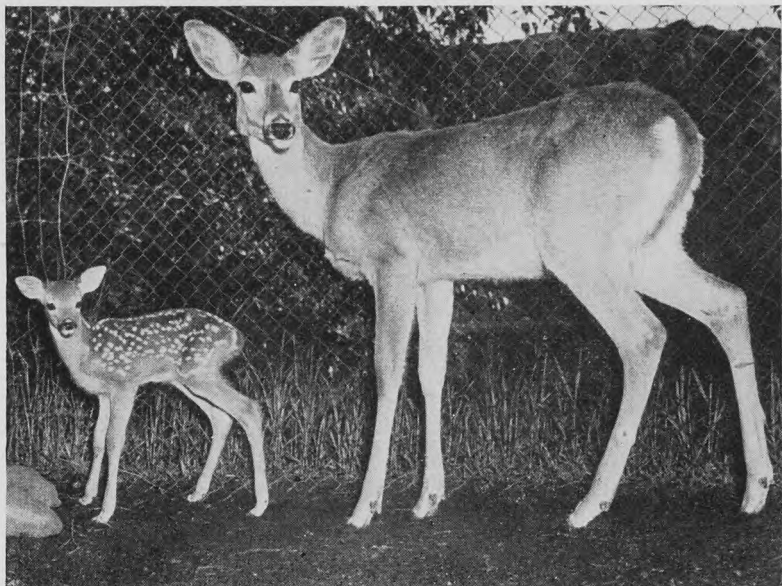
Bears are the clowns of the animal kingdom. Unfortunately, to this clownish disposition, is added a mean streak. If forced to fight they prove a dangerous enemy.

Included in our collection is "Carmichael" the beautiful Polar from the far North. In the wild state, polar bears live on seals, walrus and fish. Only the female hibernates. A large bear weighs about 1000 pounds.

"Dynamite" the Grizzly weighs over 1000 pounds. He dwarfs the black bears in the adjoining cage.

The Raccoon is in many ways intermediate between dogs and bears. Raccoons are confined entirely to the New World, are easily tamed and make amusing pets. They are often termed "wash bears" because of their habit of washing food.

Also in this family are the agile Kinkajou, or Honey Bear, with the extremely long tongue. The Coati whose long nose, balanced by an even longer tail, is continually probing everything it comes in contact with.



Virginia deer and fawn survey this brave new world.

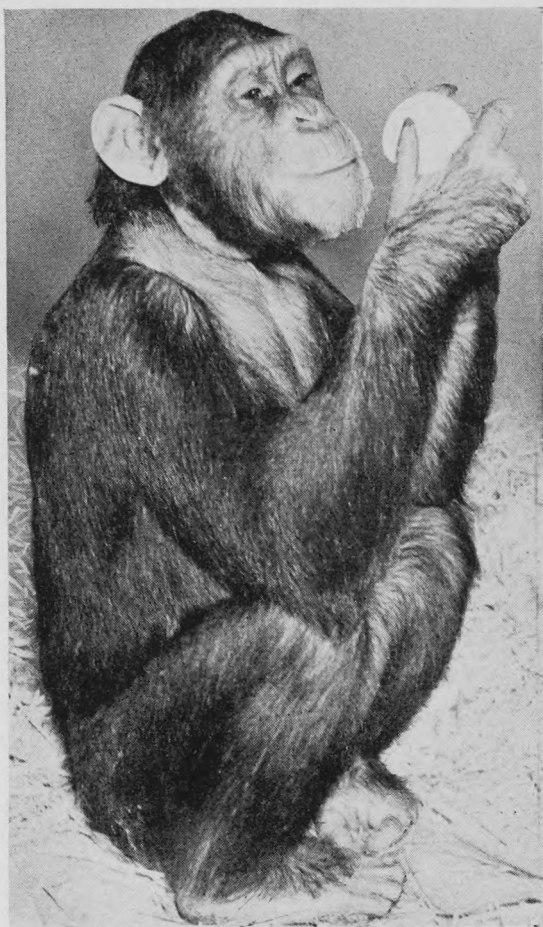
Other of the deer family in the Gardens are: White, Spotted and Brown, phases of the European fallow deer whose horns are palmated as are the moose. Sika deer from Japan and three species of deer native to Canada, the Virginia or White Tail of the East, the Mule Deer of the Eastern Rocky Mountain area, and the Coast or Black Tail of Western British Columbia.

The moose is the largest member of the deer family. His broad, flattened antlers are often six feet from tip to tip, and drop off annually. He is a creature of swamps and forests and his food consists of aquatic plants, leaves and twigs, with a minimum of grass.

The wapiti, or elk, is found in more open country. He also sheds his antlers yearly, but does not have the love of swamp land as does the moose.

The cattle family is represented in our collection by the Audad, or Barbary sheep from North Africa, also the Mouflon from Sardinia. The latter are recognized as the ancestors of all domestic sheep. They are similar in appearance to our Rocky Mountain sheep and like all members of the cattle family do not shed horns annually.

The one exception to this rule, is our Canadian Prong Horn Antelope which shed the outer core of their horns annually and both male and female have horns.



Molly wonders whether to eat the orange or juggle it.

The Chimpanzee is a blackish-brown anthropoid, or man like ape of Africa. They are considered the most intelligent of the ape family and are a star attraction in a zoo.

We intend to add Gibbons to our collection and have a 60 foot enclosure now under construction.

Our collection of Old World monkeys is quite varied. Prominent are the Drill from West Africa, Hamadryas, Guinea and Anubis baboons from East and Central Africa. These varieties live mostly on the ground and eat insects, grubs, fruit and vegetation.

Others in this group are the de Brazza, Diana and Green monkeys from Africa. The Rhesus, Pig tailed and Java Macaque from Asia.

New world monkeys are represented in such types as the Spider and Capuchin. With their prehensile tails, they are amusing and interesting as they "play to the gallery."

NOT JUST A MONKEY

Many people class all monkeys together, but each species has its own special characteristics, here are some:

Rhesus	Hardy but bad tempered
Bonneted Macaque	Good Tempered
Japanese Red Face	Hardy
Mona and Spider	Gentle
Ring Tail	Hardy and easy to train
Red Howler	"Fussy" feeders enjoy flowers
DeBrazzo & Diana	Easily trained and most distinguished in appearance

OUR ZOO BABIES

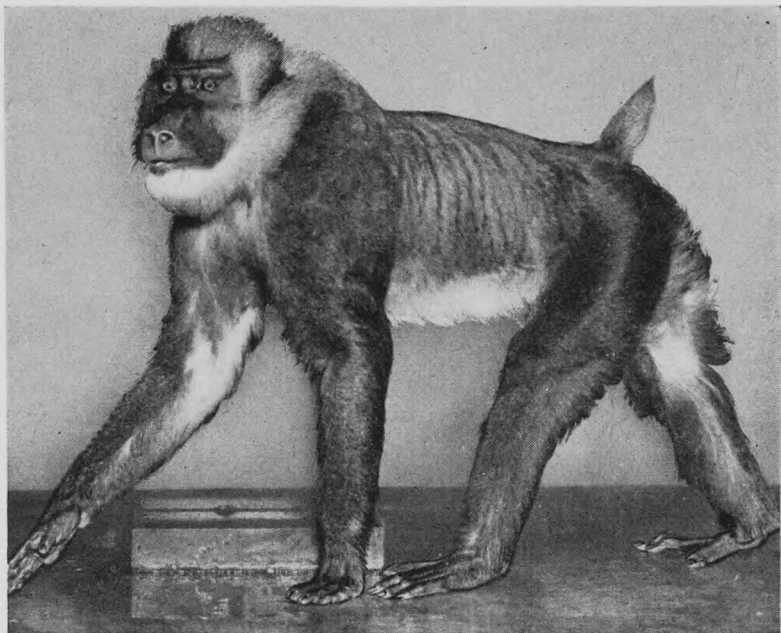
Each Summer our zoo population increases. Many babies are either born or hatched at the Garden. A number are sent in by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, others by private individuals.

A number arrive unexpectedly, others can be forecast quite accurately. News of a forest fire for instance heralds the arrival of bear cubs and deer fawn.

May and June will find the young of the following species playing around the enclosures: mouflon, audad, fallow, sika, mule, virginia, and black tailed deer. Moose, puma bears, fox, raccoon and coyotes.

Young birds will include, pelicans, cormorants, partridge, pheasants, peafowl, doves and various species of waterfowl.

What happens to these babies? Some are retained as replacements for specimens lost through old age and accidents. The majority are sent to other zoos. Last year, shipments were made to Paignton and Chessington, England, Copenhagen, Denmark, San Antonio, San Diego, Little Rock, Albuquerque, Seattle, Hill City, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Chicago, Salt Lake City, Minot and many other cities throughout the United States and Canada.



Charlie takes his morning stroll.

Charlie, our Drill, came to us from Vancouver with a bad reputation as a cage breaker but appears to like the Prairie air and contents himself with taking his daily stroll in typical Baboon fashion, flat footed on all four. Other members of this group include Hamadyas, Guinea and Anubis Baboons.

OUR COVER

Mary, along with her mate Carmichael, came from the Southampton Inlet area of Hudson's Bay and is three years old. Both were donated to the Society by the Hudson's Bay Company and were obtained through the kind co-operation of the Government of Canada and the R.C.M.P.

Polar bears are found only in the Northern Regions of both hemispheres. In the wild their diet is largely seals and walrus but in zoos they are content with beef fat, horse meat, cake, bread, fruit and some fish.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE

IN THEIR WILD STATE

Wild life, in its fight for existence, must obtain sufficient nourishment, find shelter and protection from the elements and predators that would destroy it. A few examples of what some of our "guests" would choose as diet in the wild, and also some of their enemies are:

Species	Wild Diet	Enemies
African lion,	zebra, antelope	none when mature
Monkeys,	fruits, seeds, vegetation	jaguar, eagles, owls
Deer,	foliage, grass	puma, wolf
Pronghorn,	grass, wild plants	coyote
Moose,	aquatic plants, browse	grizzly, wolf
Wolves,	deer, rabbits	none when adult
Coyotes,	rabbits, mice, domestic stock	none when adult
Black Bear,	fruit, fish, carrion	grizzly bear
Grizzly bear,	mammals, fish, carrion	none when adult
Polar bear,	seals, walrus, fish	none when adult
Raccoon	frogs, fish eggs, mice, berries	fisher, otter
Squirrels,	fruit, berries, vegetation	marten, fisher
Skunks,	small rodents, birds, insect eggs	fisher
Fisher,	squirrels, marten	none when adult
Marten,	squirrels, mice	fisher
Pelicans,	fish, frogs	birds of prey
Pheasants,	seeds, insects, vegetation	birds of prey



Benny the Beaver enjoys a choice snack.

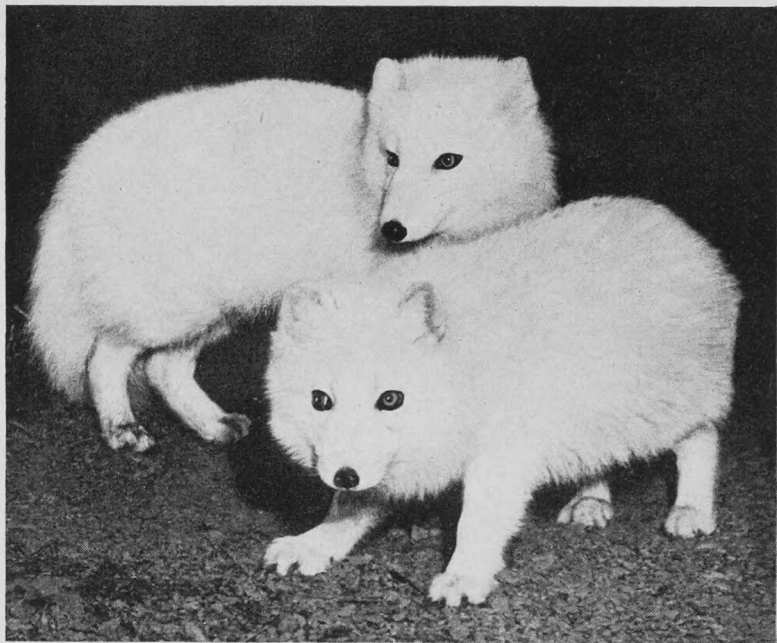
Rodents or gnawers, are the most varied among mammals, both as to size and variety. From the giant Capybara and beaver, to the tiny mouse, all are alike in having chisel-like teeth which grow continuously. The teeth are kept worn only by the hard substances on which they feed.

Much has been written of our industrious beaver, but equally interesting are our muskrats and Coypu, or South American Beaver. Also to be seen are the Cavy of Patagonia and numerous varieties of squirrels, chipmunks, prairie dogs and marmots.

PLAYFUL SEA LIONS

Sea Lions, often called Seals, have a dog-like muzzle and small ears. Our Sea Lions come from the coast of Southern California. They consume some ten pounds of herring each daily.

Intelligence tests have shown Sea Lions to be not only among the cleverest of mammals but also the quickest to learn.

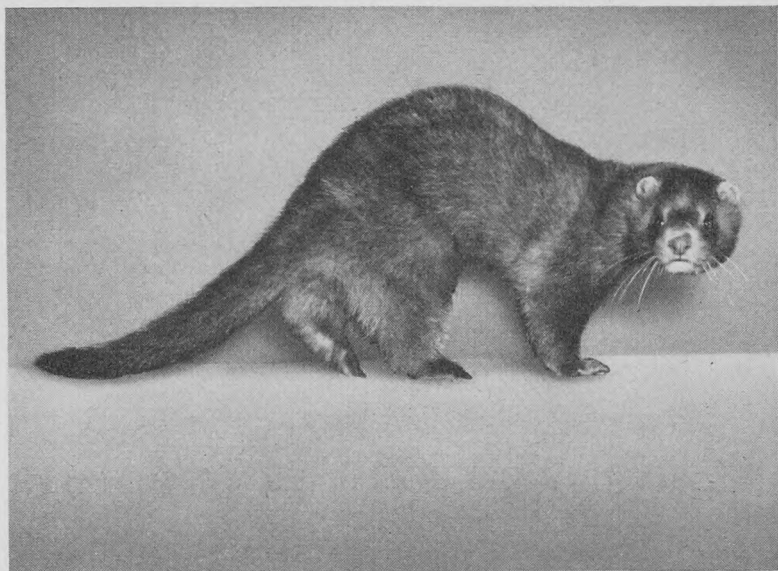


Arctic Foxes wearing the latest in winter fashions.

A wide variety of foxes are also in our collection. We have the Arctic and Blue Fox of the far North; the Red Fox with its various colour phases of black, silver and platinum. Also the small gray fox of the Eastern and Southern United States.

Wolves are the largest members of the dog family, and are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere. They vary in colour ranging from black to white, and also vary as to size. They will eat any kind of meat.

Others of this family to be seen in our collection are: the Northern Coyote, or prairie wolf and the Dingo, or Australian wild dog.



One of the few Fisher in captivity.

Our collection of the North American Mustelidae, or weasels, is extensive including as it does otter, wolverine, fisher, marten, mink, badger, skunk and weasel. Wolverine and fisher are seldom seen in Zoological Gardens and our specimens came from the Yukon and were received through the co-operation of the Yukon Department of Game.

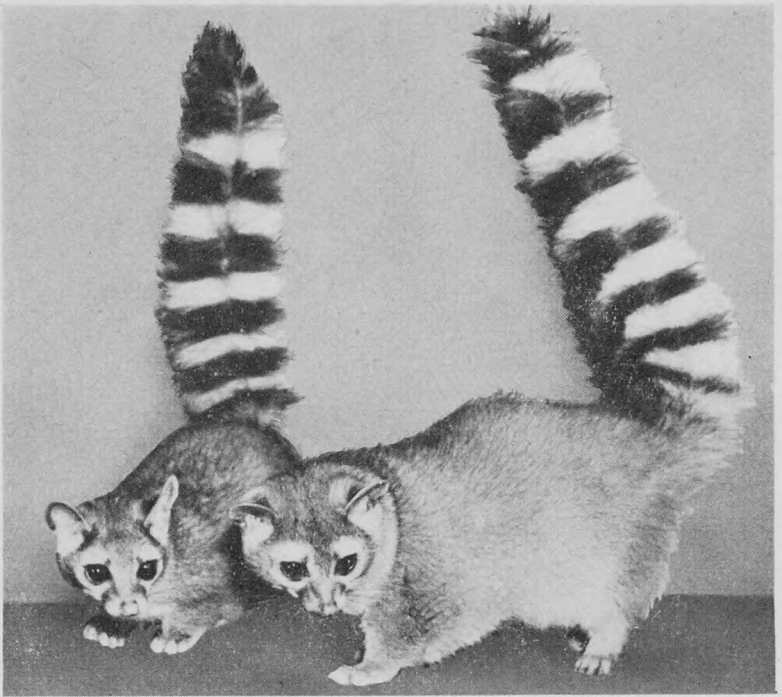


A WORD OF APPRECIATION

Your Calgary Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take this opportunity to commend the fine treatment given all animals and birds in the Calgary Zoo.

Through this fine spirit of love and understanding of animals and friendly effort on their part, the Calgary Zoological Society has done much to spread Humane Education and proper treatment of animals among their millions of visitors from all over the world.

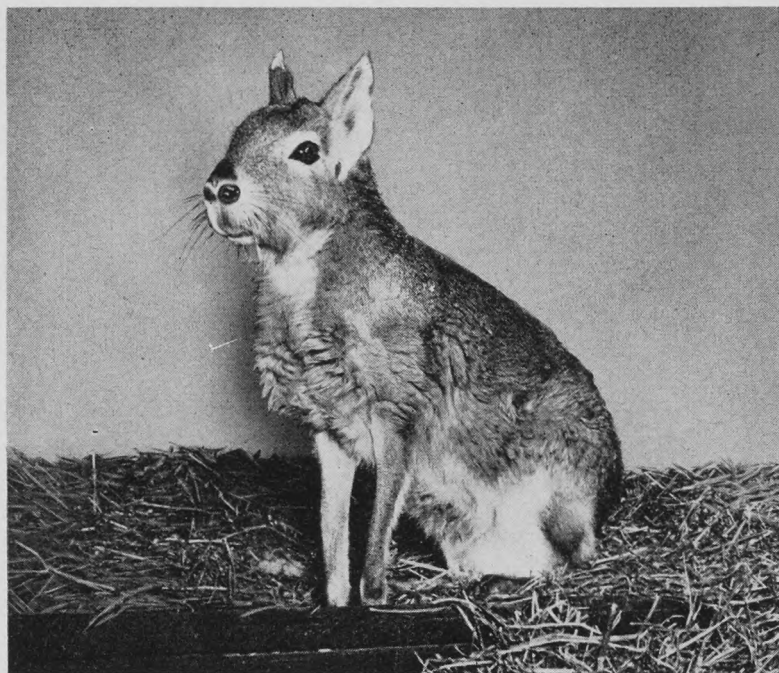
TERRY ADLARD,
President.



Cacomistles as proud as peacocks of their tails.

The Cacomistle or Ring-tailed Cat is found in South West United States and is undoubtedly one of the most striking and beautiful of our mammals. Living on other small mammals and birds, it is probably too active to have many enemies other than Great Horned Owls.

Psittacine, or parrot-like birds are represented by the beautiful Red and Blue Macaw from Central America. The Military Macaw from Brazil and various species of Amazon parrots. The Cockatoo, a white or brilliantly colored bird, found chiefly in Australia. Also native to Australia is the swift and beautiful Budgerigar, frequently and incorrectly, called the Lovebird.

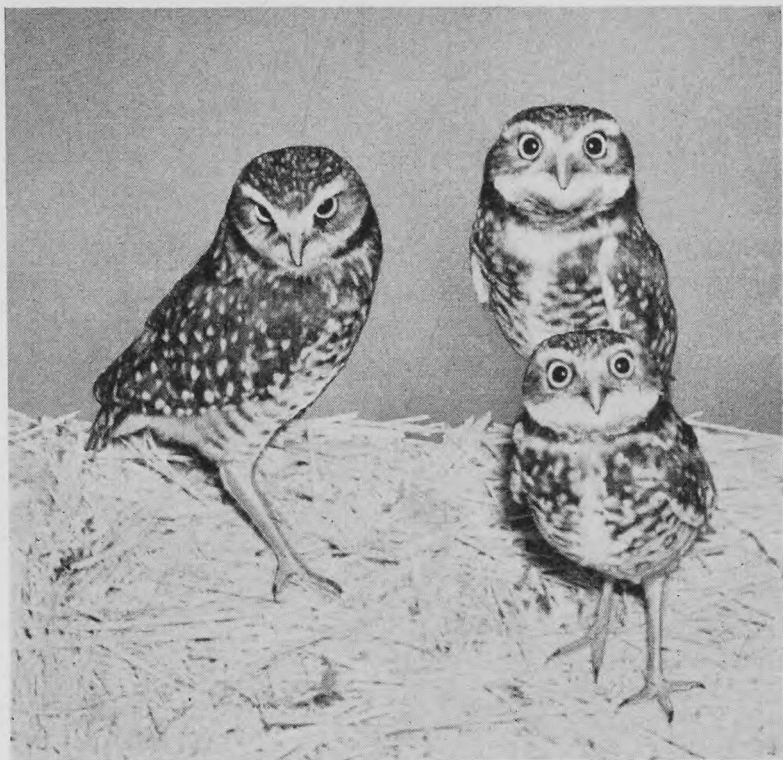


Patagonian Cavy registers surprise.

SOME ZOO MENUS

Chimpanzees and Monkeys:	porridge, bread, fruit and vegetables.
Sealions:	herring, smelt, salmon.
Wolves, Foxes, and Coyotes:	Horsemeat— 1 to 7 pounds daily.
Leopards and Lions:	Horsemeat— 6 to 10 pounds daily.
Kinkajou:	Apples, bananas, bread and meat.
Genets:	Fruit, meat, and bread.
Moose, Elk, and Deer:	Leaves, hay, bread, oats and fruit.
Eagles, Hawks, and Owls:	Meat.
Parrots:	Sunflower seeds, bread and fruit.
Pheasants:	Grain, meal, and greenstuff.
Small Birds:	Seeds and greenstuff.

In addition, all specimens receive cod liver oil, vitamin extracts and so forth. Over feeding is dangerous; however, when the temperature is sub zero we let them "go the limit."



Burrowing Owls take an above ground inspection.

Burrowing or Billy Owls are odd little birds around which has grown the myth that they live in friendly harmony with Prairie dogs and Rattlesnakes; actually it is not friendship that keeps them in the vicinity but rather a desire to have baby Prairie dogs handy for their dinner. These owls are found throughout the Great Plains but are rare in Alberta.

We are proud of our peafowl, of which we have some 40 odd in number. Peacocks with their long, handsome tail feathers, marked with iridescent, eyelike spots come from South East Asia.

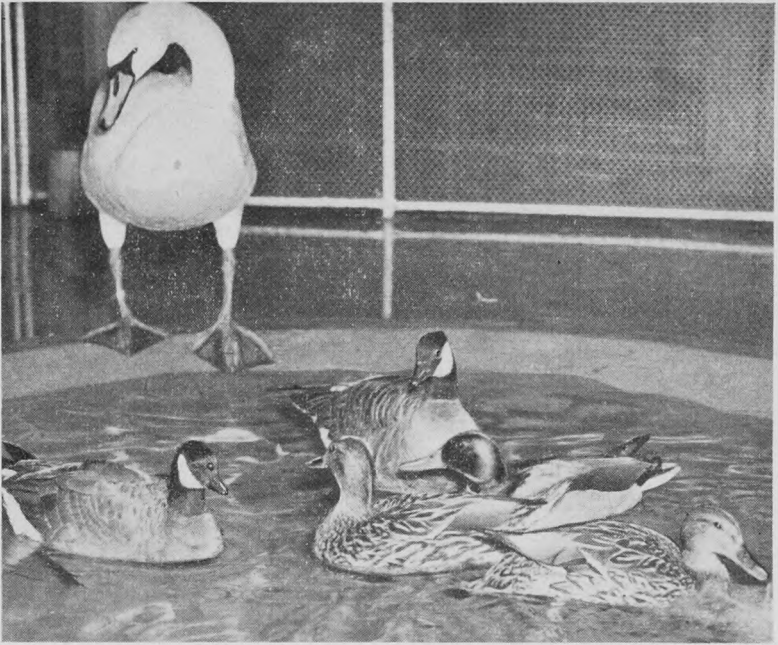
In this group are 25 varieties of pheasants, partridge and quail.

Pheasants are an Old World game bird with brilliant feathers. We have the Golden, Lady Amherst, Reeve, Swinhoe, Manchur-

ian, Kaleege etc. Less brilliantly colored are the Formosan, Ring-neck, Mongolian and Mutant.

Quail, Valley, Bobwhite etc. are native to the Southern part of North America.

Also to be seen are twenty varieties of pigeons and doves which are always an attraction. Doves belie their reputation as harbingers of peace as being extremely spiteful of each other.



A pair of scarce Cackling Geese far outshine the Mute Swans in value if not in majesty.

Our waterfowl collection consists of some forty varieties.

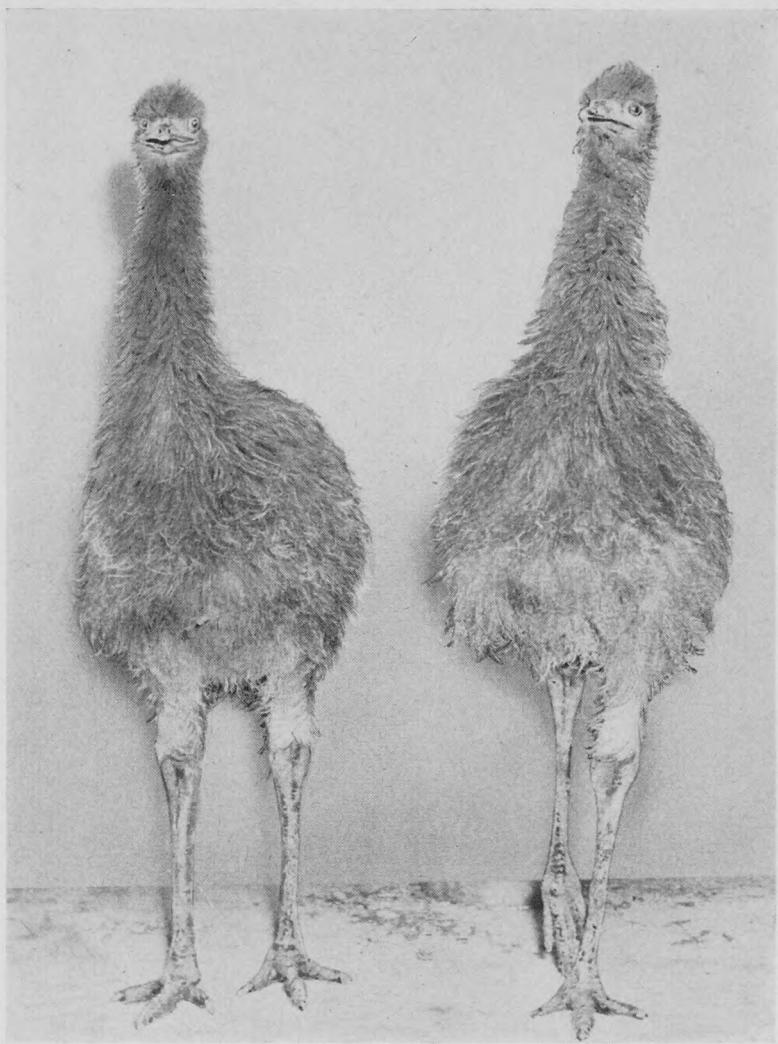
Swans are large and graceful with a long neck. Probably the most striking are the Black from Australia and the White Mute from Europe which are similar to our native Whistling swans.

Among the geese are African, Chinese, Egyptian, and Gray Lag, from which domesticated geese originate.

Native geese include Canada, Cackling, Blue, White Fronted, Snow and the rare Ross.

As well as many native varieties, such as Mallard Pintail, Red Head, Teal, etc., our duck collection includes the Pekin from China, Rouen from France, and the Muscovy from Brazil, whose eggs take 36 days to hatch as against 28 days for most varieties.

Numerous White Pelicans and Double Crested Black Cormorants are raised annually and draw considerable interest by their poor "table manners."



Two young Emu demonstrate the latest in brush cuts.

Emus are found in the deserts of Australia; the eggs, eight or more in number, are hatched by the males. The plumage is soft and downy and double feathers join their shafts in a single tube.

Also to be seen are the Rheas or South American Ostrich.



While our Veterinarian prepares to vaccinate baby puma, Keepers Sluth and Todesco restrain the patient.

A word from our Honorary Veterinarian

The major problem presented wherever animals from the wilds are kept under domestic conditions is to endeavour to rear and maintain them under conditions as nearly like their native environments as is possible.

The fact that these animals originate in geographical areas from the frigid arctic to the torrid tropics demands a constant vigilance in an endeavour to prevent and control any possible outbreak of disease. Nutritional deficiencies and parasitic infestations are two conditions which play an important role in the health of these animals and demand constant control measures.

The lack of resistance of these animals to disease common to domestic stock demands special immunizing procedures in an endeavour to control such outbreaks. Strict sanitary practices together with particular attention to nutrition and prophylactic control of disease have done much to minimize any serious outbreak in our animal and bird population at the Calgary Zoological Gardens.

J. GORDON ANDERSON, D.V.M.

THE CALGARY ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY



Is a non-profit organization.

Is registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Alberta.

In conjunction with the City of Calgary Parks Dept. operates St. George's Island Natural History Park.

Is operated by a Board of Directors elected annually.

Has the following types of membership fees:

LIFE -----	\$100.00	ANNUAL -----	\$1.00
FAMILY -----	\$2.00	JUNIOR -----	25 cents

THE TREASURER

CALGARY ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Enclosed please find \$-----

Name -----

Address -----

AMOUNT \$-----

Signature-----

Your Generous Support Will Be Welcomed

A BRIEF SURVEY OF

A very brief survey of the Animal Kingdom, will we believe, add to the knowledge and pleasure of our visitors. It is hardly necessary to state that these few notes relate in the main to our own specimens, and do no more than touch lightly and incompletely, on Zoology.

As our collection does not include insects, we will deal only with the vertebrate group of the Animal Kingdom, which are alike in having a backbone, two pair of limbs, and red blood.

Species in the animal—as distinct from vegetable and mineral kingdom, are classified according to their degree of resemblance. Further classifications then sub-divide the species into small groups with considerable degrees of resemblance.

Lions, canaries, turtles, frogs, and herrings are all animal, but when sub-divided, belong to the mammal, bird, reptile, amphibia and fish classes.

Mammals are alike because of the fact that they are warm blooded vertebrates with hair or fur, and suckle their young. The three main classes are:

Placental Mammals: in which the young are born in a fairly advanced stage, such as, monkey, lion, sheep, bat and sealion.

Marsupial Mammals: the young are born very slightly developed and are carried in the mother's pouch. Kangaroo and opossum are examples.

Monotreme Mammals: the females lay eggs. Example—platypus.

Birds are warm blooded with feathers, and lay eggs and are divided into two sub-classes.

Carinate Birds: marked by wings capable of flight with a keel to their breast bone. This includes all types of birds, from humming birds to swans.

Ratite Birds: incapable of flight without keel to breast bone, such as ostrich, emu, and kiwi.

The majority of our bird specimens fall into one or the other of the following groups:

Gallinae—pheasants, peafowl etc.; **Columbae**—pigeons, doves etc.; **Psitaci**—parrots, macaws etc.; **Anseres**—ducks, geese; **Raptores**—eagles, hawks, owls; **Ratitae**

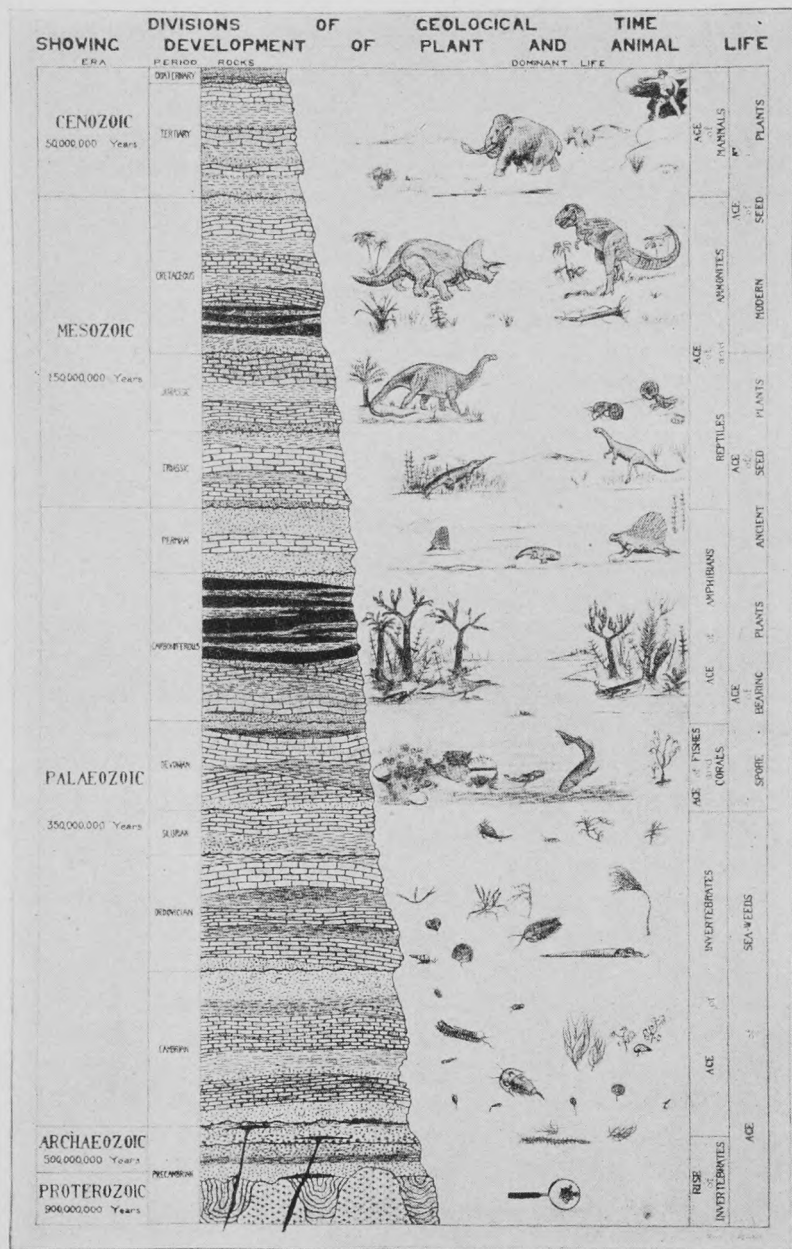
THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

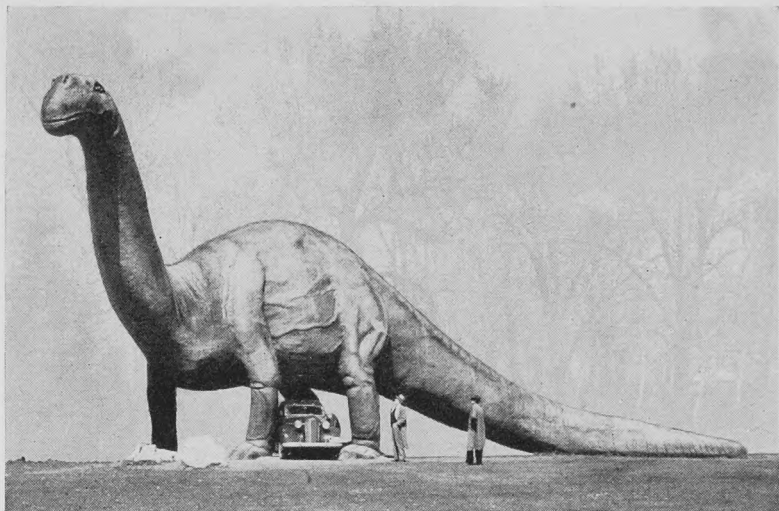
—ostrich, emu, etc.; **Passeres**—canaries, grosbeaks, etc.; **Steganopodes**—pelican, cormorant; **Herodiones**—herons, egrets.

1. *Primates*:
 - a. Lemur: primitive, a certain resemblance to insectivores.
 - b. Platyrrhine monkeys, New World, spider, capuchin, etc.: Often with prehensile tail, no cheek pouches, broad division between nostrils.
 - c. Catarrhine monkeys, baboons, macaques, etc: Cheek pouches, narrow division between nostrils, no prehensile tail.
 - d. Anthropoid apes, gibbon, chimpanzee, etc.: No cheek pouches or tail, large brain.
2. *Insectivores*: Shrew, hedgehogs, etc. Insectivorous diet, claws.
3. *Bats*: Flying mammals with wings.
4. *Carnivora*:
 - a. Cats, lions, tigers, etc.: Short nose, retractile claw.
 - b. Civets, genets, mongoose, etc.: Long nose, partially retractile claw.
 - c. Hyenas have similarities to both cats and dogs.
 - d. Dogs, wolves, foxes, etc.: Non retractile claws.
 - e. Weasels, skunks, mink, etc.: Long body, short legs.
 - f. Raccoon, kinkajou, coati mundi: New World mammals, a link between dogs and bears.
 - g. Bear: short tail, largely carnivorous.
5.
 - a. Sealions, walrus: external ear, claws and fur.
 - b. Whales: no fur, external ears.
6. *Rodents*: Squirrels, beaver, rabbits, etc.: teeth adaptable for gnawing.
7. Elephants: upper lip in form of trunk, huge grinding teeth.
8. *Even Toed Ungulates*: Cattle, giraffe, deer: chew cud, grinding teeth.
9. *Ungulates*: Rhino, tapier, etc. Odd toes.
10. *Piglike Ungulates*: Pigs, hippos: rooting snouts, tusks.
11. *Manatees*: Sea cows: vegetarian, aquatic mammals.

An Interesting Geological Study

Showing the Five Eras and corresponding types of formations together with animal and plant life.





Our Brontosaurus — the biggest thing in town.

Alberta has possibly the world's most abundant remains of giant lizards who roamed the marshy shores of a tropical sea many years ago. Calgary has the only Park in America where approximately 30 life sized models of these can be seen.

The largest of all Dinosaurs is the Brontosaurus a vegetarian and marsh dweller. In natural life he would weigh as much as 65 tons. One hundred and twenty tons of material was used in the construction of this model.

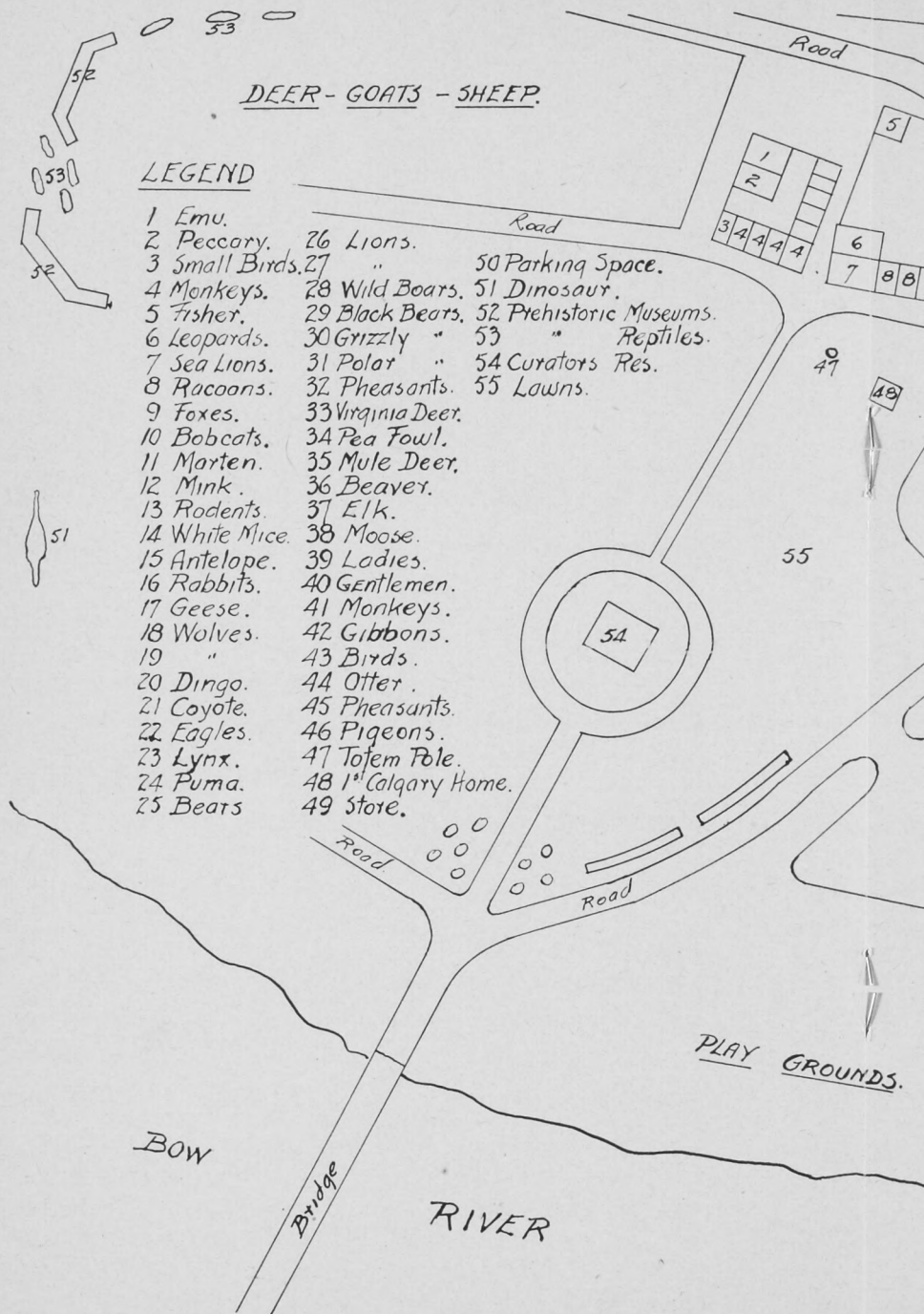
The Stegosaurus, a plated lizard, has the doubtful distinction of having the smallest brain of all the dinosaurs. Another plated lizard is the Palaeoscincus, remains of which have been found East of Calgary.

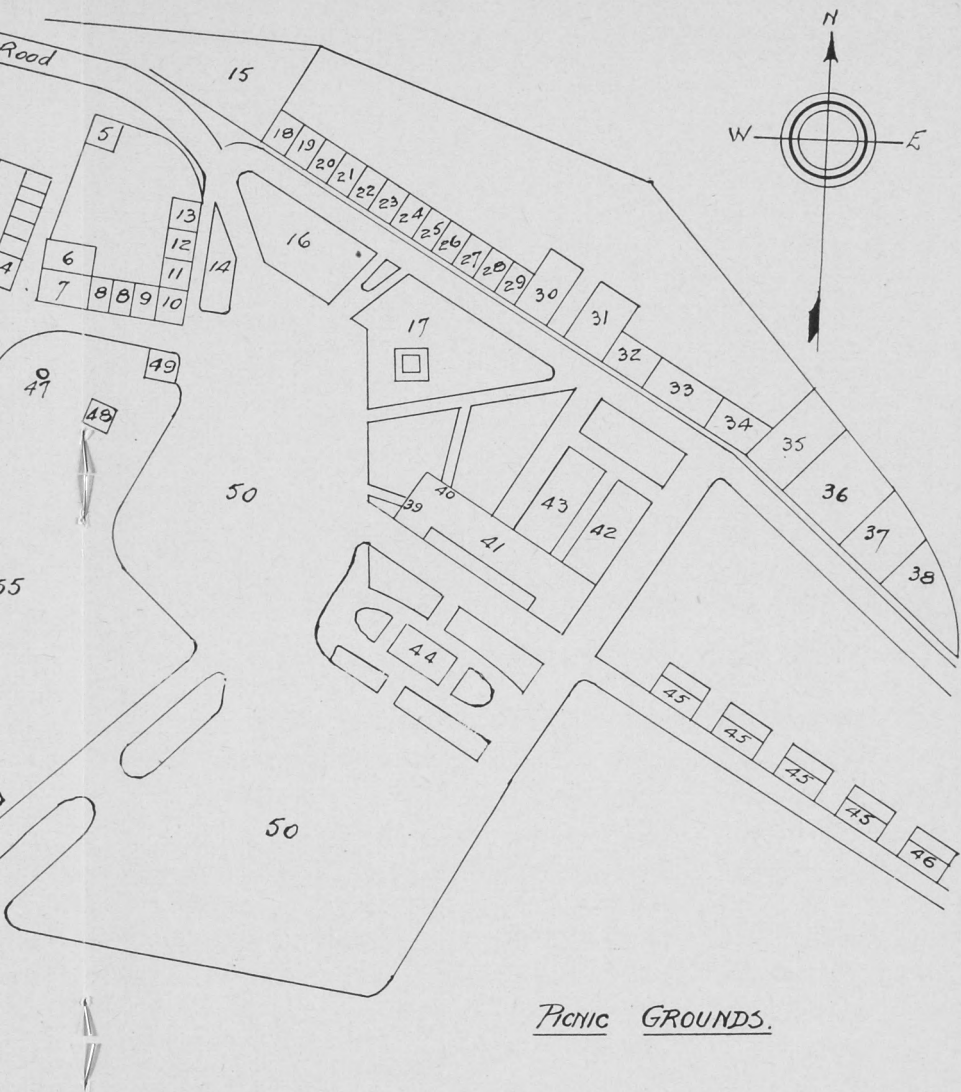
Others to be seen are the Chasmosaurus, a horned dinosaur, remains of which have been found at Steeveville, Alberta and Protoceratops from the Gobi Desert, a species which has long confirmed the theory that dinosaurs laid eggs. Some of the eggs were found in the Gobi Desert, unbroken, in 1922.

DEER - GOATS - SHEEP.

LEGEND

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Emu. | 26 Lions. | 50 Parking Space. |
| 2 Peccary. | 27 " " | 51 Dinosaur. |
| 3 Small Birds. | 28 Wild Boars. | 52 Prehistoric Museums. |
| 4 Monkeys. | 29 Black Bears. | 53 " Reptiles. |
| 5 Fisher. | 30 Grizzly " | 54 Curators Res. |
| 6 Leopards. | 31 Polar " | 55 Lawns. |
| 7 Sea Lions. | 32 Pheasants. | |
| 8 Racoons. | 33 Virginia Deer. | |
| 9 Foxes. | 34 Pea Fowl. | |
| 10 Bobcats. | 35 Mule Deer. | |
| 11 Marten. | 36 Beaver. | |
| 12 Mink. | 37 Elk. | |
| 13 Rodents. | 38 Moose. | |
| 14 White Mice. | 39 Ladies. | |
| 15 Antelope. | 40 Gentlemen. | |
| 16 Rabbits. | 41 Monkeys. | |
| 17 Geese. | 42 Gibbons. | |
| 18 Wolves. | 43 Birds. | |
| 19 " | 44 Otter. | |
| 20 Dingo. | 45 Pheasants. | |
| 21 Coyote. | 46 Pigeons. | |
| 22 Eagles. | 47 Totem Pole. | |
| 23 Lynx. | 48 1 st Calgary Home. | |
| 24 Puma. | 49 Store. | |
| 25 Bears | | |





PICNIC GROUNDS.

GROUNDS.

Guide Map of St. George's Island

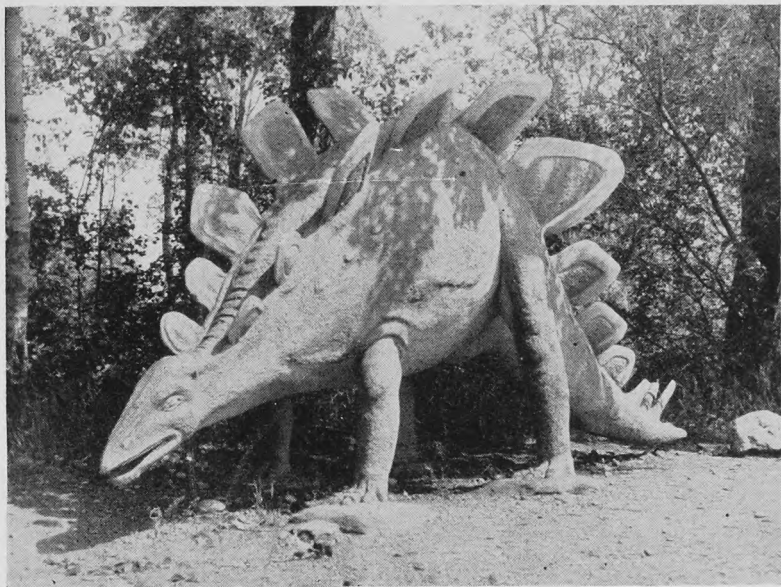


This Fossil House demonstrates the five eras of life.

Fossil House No. 1 contains an almost complete skeleton of a duck-billed Dinosaur. This skeleton was unearthed by Charles Sternberg, noted paleontologist of the National Museum, Ottawa. There are numerous bones of various Dinosaurs as well as exhibits of fossilized fish and plant life.

Fossil House No. 2 demonstrates the five eras—Archaeozoic, Proterozoic, Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic. A window is devoted to fossilized remains of each era.

Study of the Fossil Houses in conjunction with the life sized models is, we believe, an interesting and accurate manner in which a layman can study the world as it was many thousands of years ago.



The Stegosaurus has the doubtful honor of having had the smallest brain of all the Dinosaurs.

The reptile group consist of Casea, Naosaurus and Dimetrodon. Nearby are the Comsognathus, a small type flash eater, and two specimens of Hypsilophondon or Flying lizards and the Ceratosaurus, a giant carnivora, that preyed on the unprotected herbivorous dinosaurs such as the Styracosaurus.

Other models are the giant Duckbills, Corythosaurus and Parasaurolophus Dinosaurs. Representatives of a later era are the early mammals including Eohippus and Mesohippus and still later, the Mammoth.

Life Size Models of Dinosaur and Other Extinct Animals in St. George's Island Park

Numbers correspond to number on plaques adjacent to models in Park.

1. **NAOSAURUS** — Known range Canada and U.S.A. Geological time Permian, approximately 200 million years ago. Weight 1000 pounds, length 9 feet, height 3 feet. Food habits carnivorous. Medium sized with, like others of this group, a huge bony "sail" rising from its spine.

2. **DIMETRODON** — Known range Southern U.S.A. Geological time Permian, approximately 200 million years ago. Weight 800 pounds, length 9 feet height 3 feet. Food habits omnivorous. Reptile group. Name recalls the creature's type of teeth, long tusks in front, short cutting teeth behind.

3. **CASEA** — Known range Southern U.S.A. Geological time Permian, approximately 200 million years ago. Weight 800 pounds, length 8 feet, height 2 feet. Food habits omnivorous. Reptile group, very similar to the Dimetrodon.

4. **HYSILOPHODON** — Known range Isle of Wight and England. Geological time Cretaceous, approximately 100 million years ago. Weight 200 pounds, length 5 feet, height 2 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Could probably climb trees using its tail as a balance. Thescelosaurus, a closely related species, is found in Alberta.

5. **STEGOSAURUS** — Known range U.S.A. and Alberta. Geological time Jurassic, approximately 130 million years ago. Weight 2 tons, length 24 feet, height 6 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Reptile group. Has the doubtful distinction of having had the smallest brain for its size, of all Dinosaurs.

6. **STYRACOSAURS** — Known range Montana and Alberta. Geological time Cretaceous, approximately 65 million years ago. Weight 5 tons, length 16 feet, height 6 feet. Food habits herbivorous. A mild-mannered vegetarian whose horns, spine, and collar, were mere camouflage. Even the huge beak was used merely to cut foliage for food.

7. **CERATOSAURUS** — Known range Western U.S.A. Geological time Jurassic, approximately 130 million years ago. Weight 8 tons, length 20 feet, height 10 feet. Food habits carnivorous. Built for speed.

8. **PTERODACTYL** — Known range Central Europe. Geological time Cretaceous, approximately 70 to 130 million years ago. Weight 30 pounds, length 2 feet, height 18 inches. Food habits omnivorous. One finger of fore limb elongated to support a bat-like membrane. Some species probably good fliers, others could only glide. Found in Bavarian slate quarry.

9. **BRONTOSAURUS** — Known range Western U.S.A. Geological time Jurassic, approximately 130 million years ago. Weight 120 tons, length 90 feet, height 34 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Largest land creature known. May have laid eggs in sand or hatched eggs in body. Called "thunder lizard" as it is suggested it shook the earth when it walked. Lived on plants as no grass then existed.

10. COMPSOGNATHUS — Known range Bavaria. Geological time Upper Jurassic, approximately 125 million years ago. Weight 100 pounds, length 3 feet, height 1½ feet. Food habits carnivorous. Light limbed, scaly skin, graceful build. Lived on small reptiles.

11. PROTOCERATOPS — (Primitive horned face). Known range Mongolia. Geological time Cretaceous, approximately 70 million years ago. Weight 800 pounds, length 8 feet, height 2½ feet. Food habits herbivorous. The only complete Dinosaur eggs ever found are those of Protoceratops. Belonged to a horned group but had no horns.

12. CHASMOSAURUS BELLI — Known range Alberta. Geological time Cretaceous, approximately 65 million years ago. Weight 3½ tons, length 17 feet, height 6 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Low slung, 3 horns and protective shield attached to skull.

13. TITANOTHARIUM — Known range West North America. Geological time Oligocene, approximately 35 million years ago. Weight 4 tons, length 8 feet, height 7 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Once roamed North America much as the bison did, millions of years ago. Name means giant beast, somewhat related to rhinoceros.

14. GRYPOSAURUS — Known range Alberta. Geological time Upper Cretaceous, approximately 70 million years ago. Weight 4 tons, length 30 feet, height 14 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Belongs to duck-bill dinosaurs. Bony growth from back of head was a singular feature, a development the use of which is unknown.

15. PALAEOSCINCUS — Known range Alberta, Montana and Europe. Geological time Upper Cretaceous, approximately 65 million years ago. Weight 4,000 pounds, length 16 feet, height 4 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Like a huge turtle, completely encased in bony scutts. Tiny brain.

16. CORYTHOSAURUS CASUARIOS BROWN — Hooded duck-bill dinosaur, known range Alberta. Geological time Upper Cretaceous, approximately 70 million years ago.* Weight 4 tons, length 30 feet, height 10 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Good swimmer, probably fed under water, had elongated looped nasal tubes extended into hood.

17. EOhippus — (Dawn horse). Known range North America. Geological time Eocene, approximately 50 million years ago. Weight 40 pounds, length 22 inches, height 18 inches. Food habits herbivorous. Feet splayed, four small toes in front feet and three behind. Lived in swampy area. Teeth low crowned for eating soft vegetation.

18. MESOhippus — (Three toed horse). Known range North America. Geological time Oligocene, approximately 35 million years ago. Weight 150 pounds, length 3 feet, height 2 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Three toes on each foot, centre toe the largest. Limbs developed for speed. Crowns of teeth high to permit eating tougher vegetation.

19. HAIRY MAMMOTH — Known range North America and Siberia. Geological time Cenozoic, approximately 10 thousand years ago. Weight 4½ tons, length 15 feet, height 10 feet. Food habits herbivorous. Existed along with early man in colder parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Some complete skeletons have been found frozen in ice in Siberia and Alaska.

* In No. 1 Fossil House will be found the actual fossilized bones of a Corythosaurus.

Method of Construction of Life-Sized Dinosaur Models in St. George's Island Park, Calgary.

It cannot be over emphasized that with the exception of colour, which is largely a matter of conjecture, all details are absolutely accurate.

These models are based on the findings of world famous PALEONTOLOGISTS.

After the bones are excavated, classified and placed in position, a scale model is constructed, and this model is usually 12 inches to 20 inches long. When a suitable location is decided on, pegs are placed in the ground, where feet, head, tail, etc., will appear. Concrete foundations for feet are next constructed, iron reinforcing rods are sunk in these, such rods protruding above the ground, and other rods attached to them and fabricated to approximate shape of the specimen. Next, metal lath is attached to these rods to give more definite shape and substance to model. Concrete is then placed both in and outside frame, until model gradually takes its correct form.

Following this, head, tail, toes, etc., are added and finally muscles and outer covering are plastered on, and paint coat applied.

As mentioned above, colour is a matter of doubt, but it is assumed to be either bright camouflage, e.g. the giraffe, or a dull unobtrusive colour, e.g. the elephant.

Credit for these models is due to many people, but no few notes on this unique exhibit would be complete without mention of:

Mr. C. M. Sternberg, National Museum, Ottawa, one of the world's outstanding Paleontologists.

Dr. Barnum Brown, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Dr. L. S. Russell, Curator, Toronto Museum.

Dr. W. E. Swinton, British Museum.

Dr. Charles Gilmore of the U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Charles Biel, Banff, Alberta.

Mr. John Kanerva, of Calgary, was responsible for the construction of the life-size models.



Reptile Group Beside the Lagoon

THE FLORAL DISPLAY

On entering the Calgary Natural History Park one's eyes are immediately drawn to the spacious and well kept lawns and flower beds. On either side of the main driveway we see the early flowering Perennial borders. Along these borders, flower lovers will find Delphiniums, Aconitums, Iris, Lilium, and other colourful varieties too numerous to mention.

Throughout the summer, the level green of the lawns is broken by the riotous colours of the Annual flower beds. Against a setting of natural and cultivated trees and shrubs, this Island Park is truly a beauty spot.

AROUND THE ZOO

By PHYLLIS WATHEN

Dominating the Western approach stands "Dinny," the 120-ton giant of prehistoric times, and the largest of twenty-six life-sized concrete models of various dinosaur, who roamed Alberta's Red Deer Valley many thousands of years ago. Two Fossil houses, which contain many interesting and curious pre-historic examples, are nearby.

Graceful and distinguished are our foreign guests, the Australian and European swans, French Rouen, and Brazilian Muscovy ducks, together with many native waterfowl, as they serenely swim in the lagoon.

Friendly and playful deer, audads, and sheep, reside in the paddocks on the North end. In the Spring, babies kittenishly hop about. "Mac" and "Kay," goats native of the Himalaya Mountains in India, a gift from the City of Toronto, commemorate the 1949 Grey Cup Final.

Crossing a pathway, we come to one of the oldest buildings in the zoo, which houses the hardier types of tropical animals. Rhesus and Java monkeys, who enjoy seeing the spectators as much as the spectators enjoy seeing them. "Clyde," a young cougar given to the zoo by Clyde Beatty, lives here. He always extends the visitor a most friendly welcome.

In the north enclosures are peccary pigs, night-roving hoglike animals from Central America. The large three-toed emu bird, which has two feathers branch out from each quill. "Donna" and "Denny" the wallaroo, who are nervous and shy. They are close cousins of the kangaroo.

Across the way are the eagles, who survey all with an "eagle" eye. "Baldy" and "Goldie" are two of the oldest residents at the Zoo. Two California seals, "Nat" and "Stony," who for the last two Winters have holidayed in Vancouver, spend most of their time frisking about in the cool water pool in their pen. Their feeding time at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is always an attraction.

Small native mammals occupy the next thirty-odd pens. The greyish brown raccoon who walks on the flat of his foot, like a bear or man. The little black-and-white rascal known as skunk. The cunning fox and the fisher who fishes for sport, or business. The lynx, a large fierce wild-cat with a short tail who arrived in Calgary by plane from the Yukon.

Across the road are enclosures containing children's pets such as white rabbits and guinea pigs. On the left are great timber wolves, the swift coyote, the wily wolverine with a thick-set form and shaggy blackish fur. Native black and brown bears, good natured but dangerous if teased.

"Dynamite" the 1,000 pound grizzly resides with "Jack" and "Judy," two young grizzlies who came to the Zoo from the Cardston district. "Carmichael" and "Mary" the polar bears, do not mind the slightest bit

when the mercury drops away below zero. They delight in giving the spectator a shower bath by leaping into their pool.

The King of Beasts, "Cleo" and "Rex," big powerful flesh-eating mammals are in the new lion house. Leopards, treacherous cats with beautifully marked fur, and the large tawny puma, are next door. "Cal" and "Gary," two tiny Sun bears from Malaya are the Zoo's master clowns. They have short-haired smooth coats, short ears and a long nose. "Cal" and "Gary" were presented to the children of Calgary by the Civic Employees Union Local 37.

"Handsome" the moose, and elk, together with different species of local deer, reside happily in the next paddocks. The White Siberian elk is exactly the same as the native elk except that they are pure white with yellow eyes. They originate from Manchuria and are the only exhibit of this kind in Canada.

A beaver pen and pool, proven to be one of the more interesting exhibits, where beaver, coypu, and muskrats, busily attend their daily chores. The peacock struts, and proudly spreads its green and golden plumage. Many varieties of pheasants, with gorgeous colored feathers, bask lazily in the sunshine.

We now enter the brick building where many interesting specimens may be viewed. "Molly" the talented chimpanzee, who ties and unties shoelaces, and definitely likes to be noticed, "Vim" and "Vigor" Guinea baboons, who are always anxious to play, and "Moses" the Anubis baboon, who will turn a somersault for a tidbit.

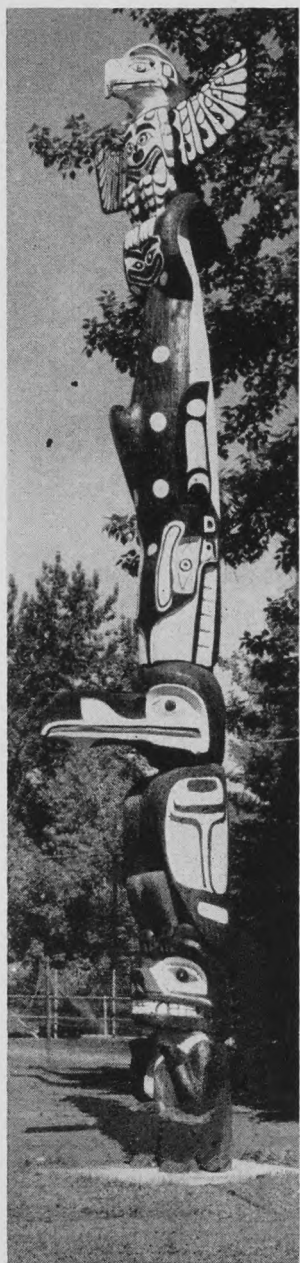
Also many varieties of monkeys, including the handsome and quiet DeBrazza and Diana. Cacomistles, second cousins to the North American marten with a bushy striped tail, the two-toed sloth who surveys his world from an upside-down position and the funny little kinkajous who prefer to lie on their backs to eat. The outside cages for these animals are on the South side of the building.

Numerous small tropical mammals and several species of parrots with brilliant feathers, are also housed in this building. The Northwest section is devoted to pools for waterfowl during the Winter months. "Buck" the otter, a playful little fellow who arrived by plane from the Yukon, also occupies one of the pools. Construction of a new wing on the monkey house has begun and one of the big features will be indoor and outdoor pools for otter and seal. "Nat" and "Stony" will have to give up their annual holiday at the Coast when this is completed.

It is noticed that a plaque is attached to the cage of each exhibit. These plaques give the name and habitat of the animal together with the name of the business firm who is sponsoring the exhibit.

This completes a quick tour of our Garden, consisting of 800 specimens, 220 species. However, before leaving, cross the parking area and examine the First House of Calgary, the Totem Pole, and take a final glance across the spacious lawns, with "Dinny" providing a unique back-drop against the trees.

KULOOSE TOTEM POLE



The very fine Totem Pole adorning the main lawn was brought from Vancouver Island in 1933 through the generosity of Mr. N. J. Christie, of Calgary.

The following inscription on a Placque alongside the Totem describes the legend appertaining to the Pole.

This Totem is known as the "Kuloose". At the top of the Pole is a bird resembling an Eagle, which is known as the "Kuloose", symbolizing the origin of the family which adopted it. Nearly all Totems have an Eagle or some other bird carved at the top, which is again symbolic of their natural element, the upper air.

This Kuloose came to earth as a bird and was transformed into a man, who was then called Hakuweela. This man wandered about for a long time seeking a mate, and finally found a woman belonging to what is now known as the Norway-akay or Cape Mudge Band. He found her at the extreme end of Vancouver Island at a place called Cukwakileese. They married and had children.

Hakuweela was warned in a dream to be on his guard always at low tide, and every night, when the tide was low, he would go out and watch. One night he saw this something which seemed to be on fire. When he saw this he ran into the house but heard lots of noise outside. When he went out, the noise stopped, but the log which seemed to be on fire was standing outside his house, and looking out to sea, he was surprised to see a canoe full of people. Seeing that they had brought him fire, he thanked them and they told him there was a nest on the top of a tree which he was to use as a place of refuge, for some people were coming to make war on him. Then to his surprise the canoe turned into a Whale and swam off.

The Whale is seen on the Totem.



Calgarians first house, built in 1883.

Calgary's First House

Alongside the Totem Pole will be found the first permanent structure of the original townsite of Calgary. At one time this cabin was occupied by Archibald McVitie, Land Surveyor for the Dominion Government in 1883. In 1933 the cabin was brought to its present location and restored by Mr. J. B. Cross in memory of his father A. E. Cross.

Not long after a war party attacked him, knowing that he had lots of food. But when he and his family saw the enemy coming, they climbed on top of the nest, carrying huge stones with them, using a ladder made of cedar bark rope. When their enemies attacked them, they threw the stones down on top of them and conquered them. After this when he was doubtful of what to do, he would have a dream in which the tree would tell him what to do.

On the Pole there is also a Raven. It is a bird belonging to the Wewayakay Band, and it told him whatever was going to happen and warned him when the flood was coming.

Other Canadian and American Zoos

Many are world famous, others quite small. At each however, we feel you will find much of interest, for instance, the Zoo at Vancouver is one of the smallest, yet it contains 3 species that cannot be seen alive in any other Zoo.

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To the many firms and individuals who have contributed so generously by means of food-stuffs, cash donations, labour and specimens, your Calgary Zoological Society wish to tender their sincere thanks. We freely acknowledge that, without these contributions, the steady progress of our Zoological Garden would never have been possible.

In a genuine spirit of co-operation, the Advertisers shown in this Publication together with those undernoted have enabled the CALGARY ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY TO PRINT THIS BOOK. THE SOCIETY'S GRATEFUL THANKS ARE EXTENDED TO THEM ALL.



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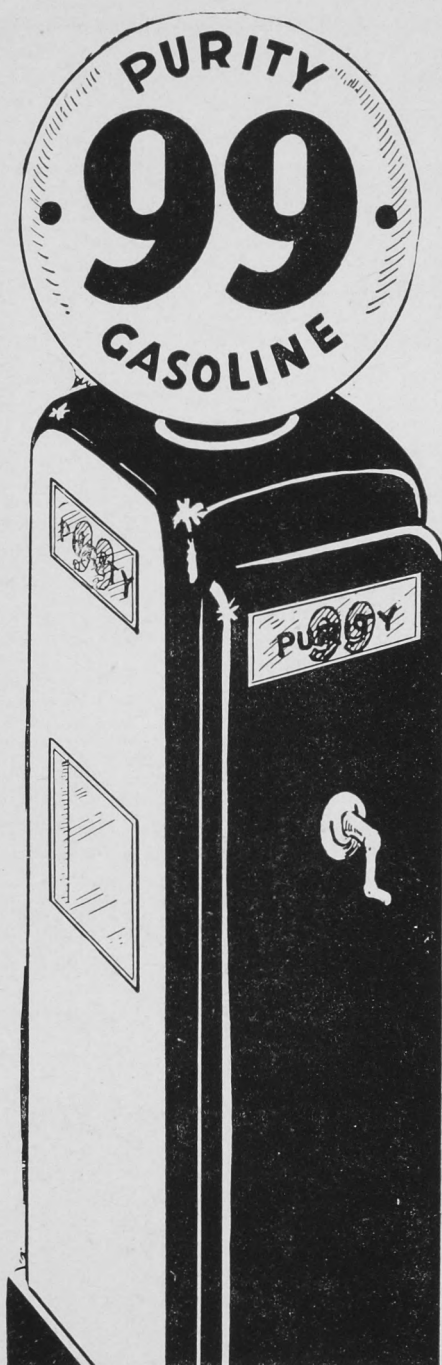
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